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SHIGENORI TOGO NAMED NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

Also Holds Concurrent Post of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

Shigenori Togo, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union and former Foreign Minister, was appointed the Minister of Foreign Affairs and concurrently the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in the new Suzuki Cabinet on Monday evening, it was announced by the Board of Information the same evening.

Calling on Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki at his official residence at 5 p.m. on Monday, Mr. Togo formally accepted the offered portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Subsequently, Prime Minister Suzuki proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 8 p.m., and shortly afterward the ceremony of the Imperial appointment of Mr. Togo as the Foreign Minister and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister was held in the Imperial Palace.

Mr. Togo was the Foreign Minister in the Tojo Cabinet at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He is from Kagoshima Prefecture, is now 63 years old and entered the service of the Foreign Office in 1912.

After holding various diplomatic posts in China, Switzerland, Germany, the United States and other countries, he was appointed the Director of the European and American Affairs Bureau in 1933, and he remained in that important post for five years during which period he handled the complicated and difficult diplomatic situation following the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair.

In October, 1937, Mr. Togo was appointed the Ambassador to Germany, and in October 1938, the Ambassador to the Soviet Union. In the Tojo Cabinet, he became the Foreign Minister.

Basic Stand Unaltered

Japan's basic diplomatic policy remains unchanged, despite the Cabinet change, the Asahi said on Tuesday.

Commenting on the appointment of Shigenori Togo as Foreign Minister succeeding Mamoru Shigemitsu, the journal pointed out that the international situation surrounding the Empire was unprecedentedly delicate and difficult. The journal recalled that the former Foreign Minister had concentrated his efforts on the Greater East Asia policy and that the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations had been developed, from the standpoint of world policy, into the five basic principles of the Shigemitsu diplomacy.

Stressing that this was the scintillating accomplishment of Mr. Shigemitsu, the Asahi said that the Togo diplomacy would also drive forward with this as its basis.

Mr. Togo, the Asahi recalled, left his post as Foreign Minister at the time the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was established during the time of the Tojo Cabinet. Later, with Mr. Shigemitsu assuming the foreign portfolio, the system of the Foreign Minister concurrently assuming the Greater East Asiatic Affairs post was instituted, and the unity of foreign policy revived.

Mr. Togo's theory, the Asahi continued, is, for example, that the French Indo-China problem is a problem of the French homeland and that the China policy must be viewed in relation to the world situation. It is thus expected, the journal declared, that the Japanese foreign policy will hereafter be propelled with still greater unity and force.

The Asahi continued:

"The outgoing Foreign Minister, Shigemitsu did everything possible to coordinate military developments and foreign policy and apparently regarded as supremely important the role of the Supreme Council for the conduct of the war.

"With the San Francisco Conference lying half a month ahead, Japanese diplomacy must direct concentrated efforts for the successful prosecution of the war with coordination between military operations and the world situation."

Mr. Togo accepted his appointment after deep consideration and it is not difficult to imagine that he has reached full agreement with Prime Minister Admiral Baron Suzuki and the Army and Navy authorities.

"Foreign policy cannot exist apart from the home policy. It is believed that Mr. Togo will pay careful consideration to the situation at home and also consider carefully the selection of his vice-minister."

Foreign Minister Togo

HIRANUMA IS APPOINTED HEAD OF PRIVY COUNCIL

Former Prime Minister Fills Post Vacated by Suzuki; Imperial Ceremony Held

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma former Prime Minister, on Monday evening was appointed the President of the Privy Council to succeed Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, the Board of Information announced the same day.

Wishing to have Baron Hiranuma named as the President of the Privy Council, Prime Minister Suzuki called on the Baron at his private residence at 11 a.m. Monday. Obtaining his consent, the Prime Minister proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 9 p.m. Monday, and the Imperial ceremony for appointing Baron Hiranuma to the new post was held immediately following the investiture of new Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

It is customary that when the post of the President of the Privy Council is vacant the Vice-President is promoted to the post but in view of the present important situation, Prime Minister Suzuki gave his first attention after his appointment to the question of selecting a proper person to head the Council. Baron Hiranuma was finally selected by the Prime Minister as the person most qualified to occupy the important post.

Baron Hiranuma was born in the city of Tsuyama, Okayama Prefecture, in 1867. Graduating from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University in 1880, he entered the Justice Ministry. After holding such important posts as the Vice-Minister of Justice, Prosecutor-General and the President of the Supreme Court, he became the Justice Minister in the Yamamoto Cabinet formed immediately after the great earthquake of September 1, 1923.

Upon the resignation of the Cabinet the same year, he was made a member of the Privy Council, and in 1926, became the Vice-President of the Council. In the same year he was made a Baron, and in March 1936, was promoted to the Presidency of the Privy Council. Upon the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet in 1939, he formed his Cabinet. In 1942, he visited China as the special envoy of Japan.

FINNISH CABINET RESIGNS

No Reason Given; Paasiviki Likely To Form new Government

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—Premier Juho Paasikivi of Finland handed the resignation of his Cabinet to President Field Marshal Baron Karl G. von Mannerheim today, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

Mannerheim asked the Cabinet to remain in office pending the formation of a new Government, and it is believed that Paasikivi will be asked to form the new Cabinet.

The Finnish radio gave no explanation of the scenes behind the resignation.

Paasikivi became the Premier last November after an election which endorsed his policy of strengthening the good relations with the Soviet Union, his promise of fulfilling the armistice terms and enforcing a program of reconstruction for Finland.

New Indian Constitution Set

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—A new constitution for India has been proposed by a committee of independent, political leaders, says a New Delhi report. The committee suggests the setting up of an organization to establish a constitution and in this party, Hindus and Moslems will each have 51 votes out of a total of 150.

TOGO STATES CONVICTION OF ATTAINING WAR AIMS

Wartime Foreign Policy Must Be Boldly Conducted, Foreign Minister Says

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, in a statement issued on Tuesday, declared that "wartime foreign policy ought to be conducted boldly yet with meticulous care with a view to the realization of our war purpose."

Japan's war purpose, the new Foreign Minister stressed, is to realize the autonomy and independence of East Asia which is in perfect accord with international justice. He expressed firm conviction that Japan's war object will be attained in spite of obstacles no matter how great.

Foreign Minister Togo said:

"As is clear from the Imperial Rescript granted at the time of the start of the war, Japan was compelled to resort to arms in self-defense as her position was jeopardized by the unjust pressure of America and Britain. Acceptance of this point has been admitted by the enemies in documents which they have happened to publish in their unguarded moments since the start of the war.

Japan's Stand Explained

"What is sought by Japan in the war for the defense of her territory is the reality given to a concord among the nations of the world based on reciprocity and equality. The liberation of the various States and races of Greater East Asia, when all things are considered, also originate in this! The existence of Japan and the prosperity of East Asia hinge entirely on the outcome of this war. This is the reason why the 100,000,000 people, getting themselves turned into a Special Attack Corps, are fighting bravely and with determination.

"America and Britain, which have been perverted by the inordinate desire for world hegemony, blocking deliberately the progress of humanity, are engrossed in destruction. Their excessive desire forms the source of calamity to peace. For this reason we must see that this desire is conclusively wrecked.

States Confidence

"Our war purpose, which is to maintain our everlasting State and to realize the autonomy and independence of East Asia, is in perfect accord with international justice. The intense desire of Japan is to reject destruction and to set about the work of construction. When all the people have a firm grasp on the conviction of achieving this desire of heart, I have a firm conviction that they will find their will to fight as strong as finely-tempered steel and see it providing the powerful motive power of wartime foreign policy, with the result that we may depend upon it to attain our war object in spite of difficulties however great with which we may be confronted in the future."

NEW GREEK CABINET NAMED

Non-Party Government Formed Under Premier Vulgaris

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The line-up of the new Greek Cabinet formed by Premier Admiral Vulgaris which was handed to Regent Archbishop Damaskinos today is composed of 11 members none of whom have any party affiliation and five of whom are university professors, according to an Athens dispatch.

Vulgaris will hold also the office of Minister of Defense in addition to his premiership and John Sophianopoulos remains as Foreign Minister.

The other Ministers of the new Cabinet are as follows: Professor Constantin Triandafilopulos, Justice; Professor Dimitri Palanos, Mines and Education; Professor Gregori Kassimatis, Economics and Labor; George Mantzavinos, Finance; Tricorphos Sbarunis, Public Health; Professor Costar Tsatsos, Public Welfare and Interior; Professor Dionisios Zakyninos, Information; Areghyros Dimitrakipoulos, Public Works; and Rear Admiral Spiro Matessis, Merchant Marine and Transport; Captain George Labrinopulos has been named Undersecretary of State.

Mobilizing Fascist Members

Domei

ZURICH, April 9.—The total mobilization of all members of the Fascist Party by April 30 was decided today by the directorate of the Fascist Party which met in the presence of War Minister Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, according to a Milan report. It said that all Fascists are obliged to carry arms and fight the Anglo-Americans.

Ishado Special Attack Unit Cited for Sinking 3 Carriers and 1 Battleship in Okinawa Area

The issuance of a citation to the Ishado Unit of the Makoto Special Attack Air Corps which dealt heavy blows to the enemy task forces in the area southwest of the main Okinawa island on March 26 of this year has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The announcement follows:

"A citation had been granted previously to the Ishado Unit of the Makoto Air Force of the Special Attack Corps which dashed into the enemy task forces in the area southwest of the main Okinawa island on March 26, 1945, inflicting tremendous blows upon the enemy, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Captain Mochihisa Ishado
Sublieutenant Toshinari Kawase
Sublieutenant Shigeru Shibazaki
Sublieutenant Kyusaku Abe
Sergeant Hitoshi Kuroda
Sergeant Yoshio Sugo
Sergeant Mitsuhiro Nagano
Sergeant Isamu Kanai
Sergeant Mitsumori Iwamoto
Sergeant Hideo Hirose

Upon receipt of orders to attack an enemy escort aircraft carrier fleet that attacked the Southwestern Islands area on March 26 of this year, the above as the members of the Special Attack Corps, fully demonstrating the fruit of their daily training, at daybreak contacted under difficult scouting conditions a group of enemy carriers, six in number, in the waters southwest of the main Okinawa island.

In gallant ramming actions they sank one large plane carrier. They also damaged one large carrier, one medium carrier, and one battleship, thereby achieving glorious war results.

This was due to their burning fighting spirit, loyalty, and patriotism. At one stroke they wiped out the main body of the enemy's escort carriers and struck terror into the hearts of the Americans at the outset of the battle, thereby facilitating subsequent Japanese aerial operations.

This military achievement, which is a model of the entire armed forces, is really great. Wherefore a citation is hereby granted and proclaimed to the entire Army.

March 26, 1945.

The Army Commander.

Check Up Expands Results

As was revealed by the citation granted by the Army Commander, the Ishado Special Attack Air Unit headed by Captain Ishado annihilated the main body of the U.S. task forces, with six plane carriers as its mainstay, in the area southwest of the main Okinawa island on March 26 by sinking one carrier and damaging two others and one battleship. However, according to later investigations, it was clarified that they had sunk three aircraft carriers and one battleship, in addition to damaging one carrier.

AMERICA URGED TO KEEP CAPTURED PACIFIC ISLES

Vital for Defense, Congress Is Told; Move Seen to Keep P.I. Off World Market

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The U.S. Congress received a proposal today from Representative George Mahon of Texas that the United States keep as permanent bases the vital Pacific islands wrested from the Japanese, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Representative from Texas introduced the legislation firstly, directing the United States to claim permanently any former Japanese island designated by the Chief of Staff as "necessary for the maintenance of world peace," and secondly, authorizing the U.S. Government to hold American-liberated islands which belong to friendly nations until the original owner can reoccupy them or until their mutual occupation can be arranged.

"It is time," Mahon said, "to let the whole world know now that we never propose to see the American flag hauled down from Yiojima or any other blood-bought key bases in the Pacific."

According to an AP correspondent, however, Mahon's resolution would not have the full force of law, but would serve only as an expression from Congress to guide the Government.

Representative Edward Herbert of Lousiana also introduced a resolution which would put Congress on record as favoring the annexation of the Pacific islands formerly held by Japan. Under his proposal these islands would be controlled by the navy.

"It is my firm belief that the islands in the Pacific which have been bought and paid for by American blood should be kept under our control and direction for our future national security," Herbert declared in a House speech. "These islands are absolutely necessary for our defense and should be annexed, maintained and controlled by our own naval forces."

Strangle-hold on P.I.

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—An American strangle-hold on Philippine economy was foreseen in the U.S. Supreme Court's decision today that goods from the islands should be treated as imports and not subject to state taxation, and Court Justice Frank Murphy's suggestion that the Philippines should not be placed on the world market, according to a Washington dispatch.

Frank Murphy, former High Commissioner in the Philippines, in his comment in favor of today's Supreme Court decision felt that the Philippines "cannot safely be thrown into the world market and left to take care of themselves." He said that "Philippine economy must be closely linked to that of the United States" until she can stand up for herself.

PRAVDA DEMANDS POLAND BE INVITED TO S.F. MEET

Soviet Paper Says Poles Have Incontestable Right to Represent Own Country

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—The Soviet newspaper Pravda today reasserted the Soviet proposal that the Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw be permitted to participate in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco and argued that the "provisional Government has an incontestable right to represent Poland before the whole world," according to a Moscow report.

The Pravda article attacked former Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in London charging that he "still supports the 1935 Constitution which considers the London clique the sole legal Government."

Meanwhile, a London report said that the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Polish Party in London declared today that if Poland gets no invitation to the San Francisco conference, it will be a disastrous thing for the United Nations' Polish reaction abroad

He made the comment in Warsaw adding that Polish circles voiced deep satisfaction over the statement of the Soviet Government urging the necessity of inviting Poland to the conference.

44 Nations Attending

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—The U.S. State Department announced today that with the participation of Yugoslavia at the San Francisco conference, 44 countries have now accepted the invitation to attend the meeting this month, it was reported from Washington today.

CHUNGKING NAMES ENVOYS

Six New Diplomatic Representatives Are Appointed

Domei

CANTON, April 10.—According to a Chungking broadcast, the Chungking regime has newly assigned new diplomatic envoys to six countries, including Switzerland, besides appointing Hwang Shao-ku as Vice-Chief of the Political Department of the Military Commission.

Tung Lin was named Ambassador to the Netherlands, Chin Tai as Ambassador to Belgium and concurrently Ambassador to Norway and Czechoslovakia, Liang Lung as Ambassador to Switzerland, and former special envoy to Sinkiang Province Chaucer H. Wu was named Minister to Chile.

Kobiyama in Tokyo Today

Naoto Kobiyama, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who left Hsinking at the request of Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki left Yonago on Tuesday morning and is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo this morning.

JAPANESE UNITS SMASH SUPPLY BASE AT PIMBIM

Successful Night Attack Launched Against 7th British-Indian Division

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, April 9.—Japanese Garrison Units in the Meiktila area made a night thrust against the supply dumps of the 7th division of the British-Indian Army at Pimbim on the Irrawaddy River and set ablaze 50 enemy bivouacs and two gasoline supply stations while five trucks with capacity loads of bombs and ammunition were also wrecked.

Enemy Losses Over 5,000

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, April 9.—After beating back a unit of the newly Americanized Chungking army which was proceeding south toward Lashio, the Japanese Garrison Forces have been carrying on furious fighting in various places.

Enemy losses during the first and middle part of March have totalled not less than 5,000. Detailed results show that 1,321 were killed, seven tanks and four trucks damaged while the spoils included one trench mortar, three light artillery besides considerable quantities of firearms and ammunition.

Bomb Meiktila Runway

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, April 9.—Crack formations of Japanese Night Attack Units flew over enemy positions in the Meiktila area on the night of April 4 and bombed the runway on the western side of the East Airfield and various installations in the vicinity.

A huge explosion was caused at one place while three places were set ablaze. The Units also strafed and damaged enemy vehicles on the road about 10 kilometers to the south of Meiktila.

One Japanese plane has not yet returned from this attack.

ENEMY DRIVES ON LUZON CONTINUOUSLY REPULSED

Japanese Guns and Shock Tactics Causing Mounting Losses To Invader Forces

By M. MATSUZAKI
Of Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, April 9.—The enemy forces that raided the vicinity of Salat, about six kilometers east of Burgos at about 11 a.m. on April 4 were completely annihilated by concentrated artillery fire of the Japanese Forces.

But on April 6, the enemy again made an appearance just beyond the Japanese positions and actively set about transporting various supplies to construct entrenchments. However, after suffering considerable losses the enemy withdrew.

In the meantime, the enemy in the vicinity of Galiano, planning an advance eastward, and establishing an encampment on the north side of Mount Lomboy with the object of securing the road, fired relentlessly on Mount Lomboy and Mount Apni to the south.

Each repeated thrust of the enemy, however, was beaten back. In concert with the grim activities of the Japanese artillery, resolute shock tactics were carried out on the night of April 6, causing huge losses to the enemy.

In this area where the roads have been turned into a sea of mud due to the continuous rain the enemy is apparently feeling the effect on their transport of supplies.

But through the downpour and the mucky roads the Kobayashi Shock Attack Unit, made a surprise attack on an enemy supply station between Galiano and Aringay, about 2 p.m on April 5. Blowing up one section of the supply station the unit also blasted one enemy bivouac.

No great changes were seen in the eastern sector of Manila still in Japanese hands but the enemy penetrating into the central sections converged fierce artillery gunfire on the hills east of San Mateo on the morning of April 6 but here too the Japanese Artillery Units in conjunction with Trench Mortar Units are fighting hard, with the enemy losses mounting to considerable proportions.

Syrian Cabinet Formed

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—A new Syrian Government was formed today by Premier Fares El Khoury whose former Cabinet had resigned four days ago, a Beirut dispatch said. Fares El Khoury simultaneously announced that the Arab policy of Syria will be continued unchanged.

293 Enemy Warcraft Sunk and Damaged In Okinawa Waters

A total of 293 enemy warcraft have been sunk and damaged by the Japanese Forces in the waters around the main Okinawa Island since the Americans commenced their landing operations in that area on March 23 up to the present: Details follow:

	Sunk	Sunk or Dmgd.	Damaged	Tot.
Aircraft carriers	3	2	3	8
Converted carriers	3	0	1	4
Battleships	5	1	5	11
Large warships	6	0	16	22
Battleships or cruisers	0	1	12	13
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	30	0	11	41
Cruisers or destroyers	6	0	2	8
Cruiser or transport	0	0	1	1
Destroyers	28	0	17	45
Transports	16	0	23	39
Landing transports	16	0	0	16
Warships of unidentified category	45	0	32	77
Minesweepers	4	0	2	6
Oil tanker	0	0	1	1
Grand total	163	4	126	293

FIERCE ATTACK KEPT UP ON ENEMY OFF OKINAWA

Impressive Results Achieved by Special Air Units Observed By Land Forces

The attacks of our special attack air units against enemy warcraft and transports in the Okinawa area continued with unabated intensity on April 6, 7 and 8. The following results were achieved as seen by our forces on land:

On April 6, in the waters west of Katena, one enemy transport instantaneously was sunk at 2:25 p.m., a pillar of flame was sighted at 2:35 p.m. and three great explosions were heard between 3:50 and 4 p.m. At about 5:25 p.m. three columns of fire were seen, while two large transports were seen sunk and one warship of unidentified type was set afire. At 5:40 p.m. a destroyer and a warship of unidentified type were set ablaze, while, at 5:50 p.m., a cruiser and three transports suffered the same fate. At 6:10 p.m. two unidentified warships and two transports were sunk and two other transports set ablaze. At 6:20 p.m. one transport was set ablaze, while a warship of unidentified type was also set ablaze at 7 p.m.

The above-mentioned results were achieved entirely by our Army and Navy special attack air units in ramming operations.

3 Destroyers Sunk

In the waters west of Itoman, on April 6, three destroyers were sunk at 12:35 p.m., one warship of unidentified type sunk at 2:25 p.m., one pillar of flame seen between 6:20 and 6:50 p.m., and one warship of unidentified type set ablaze and a pillar of flame sighted between 7 and 9 p.m.

South of Minatogawa, on April 6, five unidentified warships were set ablaze, two small warcraft sunk, two other small warcraft set ablaze, one battleship damaged, one large warship was instantaneously sunk, one destroyer set ablaze, one large warship which appeared to be a battleship instantaneously sunk, and three pillars of flame were sighted between 4:10 p.m. and 6:25 p.m.

The same day, around Otoza Island, four pillars of flame were sighted between 1:30 p.m. and 1:40 p.m.

West of the mouth of Nago Bay, Sesoko and Iejima islands three cruisers, five destroyers and three mine-sweepers were instantaneously sunk, three destroyers and seven warships of unidentified type were damaged, two battleships, six cruisers, two destroyers, two mine-sweepers and one warship of unidentified type were badly damaged and set ablaze, and 10 transports were seen ablaze off Zanami Point at about 3:50 p.m., April 6. The above results were achieved when our air units fiercely attacked a powerful enemy surface force engaged in mine-sweeping operations.

On April 7, in the waters west of Itoman, one warship of unidentified type was set ablaze, one large warship was set ablaze (sank three minutes later) and seven pillars of flame were sighted between 8:30 and 8:50 p.m. From the night of April 7 to 8, one warship of unidentified type was instantaneously sunk, two other unidentified warships were set ablaze (one of them large), and a pillar of flame was sighted west of Katena.

U.S. TROOPS ON OKINAWA BEGIN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE

Furious Fight on in Central Sector; Americans in Kasu Area Routed

The offensive and defense battle on the main Okinawa island is increasing in intensity. Furious fighting is now raging in the central sector of the island between the eastern and western coasts where the U.S. invasion troops, 4,000 in number and supported by 100 tanks, opened up an all-out offensive under cover of a fleet bombardment and air bombing.

In the Kasu area, about two kilometers south of Oyama, the enemy forces are directing stubborn attacks against the Japanese positions, but Japanese Land Units stationed there routed the attackers who retreated to the 85th Height.

Under the protection of 50 tanks, about 1,000 American troops have started to construct positions in front of the Japanese lines in the Tsuha area in anticipation of severe Japanese counteroffensives.

Over the waters around the main Okinawa island, members of the Imperial Army and Navy Special Attack Corps, who have already sunk and damaged a total of 293 enemy warcraft, are continuing their attacks on hostile surface forces without a respite, and are obtaining brilliant results thereby throwing the American forces into great confusion.

400 Planes Hit Okinawa

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 10.—There is some recession in the activity of enemy planes in the Okinawa area. Yesterday a total of more than 400 enemy planes came to attack the area. In the afternoon, a small group of enemy vessels attacked and bombarded the area, in concert with an attack by small-sized enemy planes. The Japanese, meeting the enemy, blasted and sank one small-sized vessel.

A group of 20-odd enemy transports, accompanied by a battleship, came to invade Nakagusuku Bay east side of the main Okinawa Island and joined battle with the Japanese.

The Japanese Unit on the spot sank one large-sized enemy destroyer and heavily damaged one small-sized vessel.

The enemy contrived to land a part of its strength on Tsugatajima.

Bomb Invasion Troops

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 9.—Japanese Air Units, in cooperation with the land forces on the main Okinawa island, bombed the enemy troops in the Katena area on the morning of April 7.

In the afternoon of the same day, Kamikaze Special Attack Corps attacked an enemy task force operating in the waters east of the Okinawa Islands and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

A decrease in the number of enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island on April 7 proved the effectiveness of our fierce attacks.

Continue Smashing Attacks

By O. ONODA
Of the Military Press Corps

NAVY AIR UNIT BASE, April 9.—The fighting in the Southwestern Island area has so increased in intensity since the launching of the Japanese Army and Navy air offensive against the enemy forces as to lead us to the conclusion that the fighting has reached its peak.

Launching fierce night-attacks on April 5, Japanese Special Attack Air Units attacked and sank two enemy battleships, besides damaging two others, while Japanese Zero-type and Suisei fighters, in night operations, damaged two cruisers and two large transports.

Taking advantage of the cloudy weather on the early morning of April 6, Japanese Suisei and Zero-type Fighter Units launched lightning attacks and engaged enemy carrier-planes in fierce combat. Meanwhile, Kamikaze special attack planes attacked an enemy task force, comprising some 300 to 400 transports. From April 6, Kamikaze Special Attacks Corps have rammed six aircraft carriers, four battleships, one cruiser and three warships of unidentified type. In every case, our special attack pilots radioed their last reports, stating: "I shall now ram an aircraft carrier"; "I am about to attack a battleship"; or am about to engage in a ramming operation."

Every plane of a certain Kamikaze Special Attack Corps succeeded in their ramming operations. Beause the weather conditions in the Okinawa area have been becoming worse daily, our reconnaissance planes have been unable to confirm many of the results achiev-

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ALLIES CONTINUING DRIVE IN BREMEN, HANOVER AREA

North Suburb of Essen Entered —American Offensive on Dortmund Slowed Down

Domei

BERLIN, April 9.—British and American troops in the northern half of the Western Front continued strong thrusts toward Bremen and Hanover while behind the main lines, American troops broke into the northern suburbs of Essen in industrial Ruhr as the battle on the northern edge of the encircled Ruhr basin grew even fiercer yesterday.

Concentric assault against the surrounded Ruhr district continued and led to a further narrowing down of the area despite undiminished fierce German resistance. Reports of the fighting are scanty, but it is learned that the Americans pushing slowly ahead from the north have approached the northern suburbs of Essen. The American troops, however, were intercepted and checked and some breaches sealed off. The American offensive toward Dortmund made little progress.

To the north the British continued pressure toward Bremen between the Ems and Weser rivers and despite especially stiff German opposition they gained several kilometers. The main thrust was made along the Osnabrueck-Bremen railway and highway.

Simultaneously the American mobile formations to the south sent two wedges—one aiming toward Hanover and the other aiming at the Hermann Goering works at Salzgitter—while another unit struck toward Goslar on the northwestern rim of the Harz mountains.

The British offensive against Bremen is meeting stiff German opposition which shows signs of increasing still further. The only British bridgehead on the Weser is at Stolzenau.

The gravity center of the enemy offensive in the northern half of the Western Front however, has shifted again to the Americans whose most advanced formations of the 9th and 1st armies are partly stationed far of the Weser.

Simpson's 9th army is not only advancing from the west and southwest toward Hanover on the roads coming from Minden and Hameln but has in the meantime also turned northward with the third attacking group from Hildesheim sweeping eastward around Hanover and reaching Lehrte. The Americans are again applying their usual tactics. They first bypass the city and encircle it with the bulk of its mobile forces in a huge sweeping movement.

Farther south the 1st army reached the Leine sector between Alfeld and Gottingen which is still hotly contested. The Americans trying hard to reach the Harz mountains are locked in combat with the Germans in the towns of Alfeld, Kreiensen and Einbeck.

In Thuringia, Patton's 3rd army troops are busy protecting their flanks and supply lines against constant German attacks and their gains were moderate over the weekend. The general situation in the area of Eisenach and Gotha remains unchanged, but greater enemy pressure is expected soon. Stronger infantry forces, it is learned, have been brought up to strengthen Patton's tank spearheads.

In the southern half of the Western Front, meanwhile, enemy formations are at present primarily pressing for a junction with the Soviet forces on the Eastern Front. The American 7th army is operating on a broad front between the southern fringe of the Thuringian woods and the central reaches of the Main River and thrusting eastward. Spearheads have reached the area east of Schweinfurt. Other thrusts were directed toward Stuttgart.

STIMSON SUPPORTS PLAN

Senator Hill Suggests One Man to Head U.S. Armed Forces

Domei

LISBON, April 8.—A Washington report states that proposals for the establishment of a joint Army-Navy organ are rife. James Byrnes, former Director of War Mobilization, is demanding the early merger of the War and Navy Offices in Congress after the war, through which the War, Navy and Air administration will be controlled by one source.

Senator Lister D. Hill, Democrat from Alabama, proposed that one man should be placed at the head of all the armed forces and the establishment of a single office, with an Assistant-Secretary, which would embrace the present War, Navy and Air Offices.

Secretary for War Henry Stimson is backing Hill's proposal. Stimson's note, published on April 8 in Washington, says, "The War Office fully supports the establishment of a single government office to govern all the armed services. I hope for the commencement of legal moves through which this end may be realized."

Thus, the merger plan is beginning to gain considerable form.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 9

In the south of the Eastern Front there was only local fighting between Drau and Leitha and the focal point of the battle continues to be in the area of Vienna. Strong enemy attacks from out of the Wiener Wald toward the west and north were frustrated with the destruction of 35 tanks by our formations. In the southern and western part of Vienna our troops are engaged in embittered fighting while enemy attempts at widening his bridgeheads across the March generally remained without success.

South and southeast of the White Carpathians, the enemy pressure is continuing and several dents were sealed off. From the front between Slovakia and the Baltic our attacks are reported to be successful at Ratibor. At Danzig Bay, renewed Soviet attacks were checked at the entrance to the Putzig Nehrung as well as in the western Vistula depressions and heavy artillery carriers of our navy effectively took part in the fighting. The Koenigsberg garrison was unable to prevent the enemy from penetrating up to the inner ring of fortifications and heavy street fighting is going on there.

At the Samland strong Soviet infantry attacks were repelled and 82 tanks destroyed. Battle and fighter planes in rolling attacks against Soviet tanks, artillery positions and supply lines inflicted heavy losses on the enemy shooting down within the past 48 hours 41 Soviet planes.

In Holland, Canadian formations again attacked with strong forces Zutphen and the area east of Deventer but they were repelled with heavy losses. Reconnaissance enemy detachments operated in a northwesterly and northerly direction while in northeastern Holland enemy parachutists who had been landed in the rear of our front were wiped out.

British formations, advancing between Ems and Weser, were involved in heavy fighting and with advanced detachments have reached the Weser depression on the Syke-Verdenon-Aller line. From out of his bridgeheads at Stolzenau and Minden the enemy attacked with newly arrived formations but he was checked west of Hanover and east of Nienburg-on-the-Weser although Hildesheim was lost. Fighting is at present taking place for the Weser crossings at Holzminden and Hoexter as well as in the area west of Goettingen.

The battle at the northern edge of the Ruhr district, at the Sieg front and in the Rothaar Mountains increased in intensity yesterday and everywhere our divisions frustrated the enemy breakthrough attempts. One battalion of the American 82nd Parachutist Division which had crossed the river north of Koeln was destroyed, and another crossing attempt was repelled in a counterattack.

In the Thuringian forest our chasseur and assault commandos, attacking the enemy formations in the flanks and rear, inflicted heavy losses on the Americans and wiped out a high enemy staff. Between the western spurs of the Thuringian forest and the Mani triangle, fluctuating fighting is still going on while west of Schweinfurth repeated American attacks were frustrated. At Crailsheim our counterattacks are making good progress and the town was recaptured and enemy relief attacks south and southwest of Bad Mergentheim repelled. The enemy who had penetrated Pforzheim was thrown out of the western part of the town. Luftwaffe formations during day and night attacked Anglo-American advanced formations and supply centers and shot down seven enemy planes.

At the central Italian front the enemy continued his attacks at the Ligurian coast with strong forces and he was able to slightly push back our defense front.

Through attacks of American bomber formations damage was caused at Plauen, Halberstadt and Stendal while during the night British formations attacked Hamburg and towns in the central German area. According to available reports defense formations of the Luftwaffe destroyed 34 mostly four-engined bombers.

197 BULGARIANS EXECUTED

56 Hungarians Also Given Death Sentence, Says Spanish Press

Domei

MADRID, April 9.—One hundred and ninety-seven more Bulgarians were sentenced to death and executed by the Bulgarian People's Court, the Spanish news service reported from Sofia today.

The report added that the total number of executions by this court has thus reached 1,224 while 30,000 are "missing". All criminals, on the other hand, sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor were released by amnesty issued by the Bulgarian Government.

Another Spanish news report from Ankara said that 56 persons in Budapest including former Hungarian War Minister General Carl Barthа and General Szombately as well as five other generals were executed. Of these executions, two were carried out before the public when 5,000 people were present.

Mrs. Churchill Leaves Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 9. — Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister who is now visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government and the Soviet Red Cross, left Moscow for Leningrad last night and will visit Kharkov, Rostov and Stalingrad during the next few weeks, it was reported from Moscow today.

Clayton Opposes High Tariff

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 8.—Permanent peace is largely determined on a standard world trade and abolishing high tariff, declared William L. Clayton, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, in a broadcast today from Washington. He said that in the last 10 years while the trade agreements have been gradually cutting down tariff barriers. American farmers have been receiving steadily better incomes.

SOVIET UNITS PRESSING INTO CENTER OF VIENNA

Germans Bitterly Resisting Tolbuhkin's Forces—Stalin Announces Koenigsberg Capture

Domei

BERLIN, April 9.—The Austrian capital of Vienna was the scene of bitterest fighting as Tolbuhkin's troops fought deeper into the city and during the past 24 hours street-fighting in the southern and western suburbs spread also to the northern section despite most stubborn resistance put up especially by the German SS formations.

Frontline reports said that fighting is now in progress around the museums of Vienna on the Ringstrasse road which encircles the heart of the city. The Soviet troops captured both the Kahlenberg and Leopoldsberg, two mountainous features in the northwest dominating Vienna. They closed in on the city from the Danube loop at Kloster-Neuburg north of Vienna and past the historic Kahlenberg hill and Grinzing. Fierce fighting developed in the vicinity of Franz-Joseph railway station.

Simultaneously, Soviet tanks advanced farther to the west along the road leading from Vienna to St. Polten.

Meanwhile, the German military spokesman predicted the imminence of important events on the central Oder and Neisse front in view of Soviet troop concentrations in the Silesian area near Liegnitz and Bunzlau and on the Neisse River as well as in the area north of Frankfurt on the Oder.

Threatening calm continued to prevail along the entire front between Slovakia and the Baltic Sea, but heaviest fighting raged at the northern extremity of the front.

Overwhelming numbers of Soviet troops continued their general attack on the fortress of Koenigsberg and despite stiff opposition by the German garrison there the Soviets advanced to the inner ring fortifications of the city and fierce street-fighting is reported to be in progress in the heart of the city. With heavy artillery and air support the Soviets made breaches into the city from the southwest and northwest.

On the Danzig bight front, the Soviets launched fresh thrusts to force access to Putziger isthmus, but they were repulsed as were the attacks on the stubbornly defended German positions in the western part of the Vistula bottomland.

Koenigsberg Announced Taken

Domei

ZURICH, April 9.—The capture of Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, by the Third White Russian Army under the command of Marshal Malinovsky was announced in a proclamation issued by Premier Josef Stalin today, according to a Moscow dispatch.

Meanwhile, the Red Army which has been continuing offensives from the west, south and north simultaneously in its attempt to force its drive forward into Vienna is intent on isolating the German Garrison Forces there. A part of the Red Army is thus reported to have reached a point only one and half kilometers from the heart of the city.

The Second Ukraine Army under Marshal Malinovsky which crossed the Morava River at a point northwest of Bratislava has gradually extended its bridgehead on the western bank of the river, thus aiming to cut the route connecting Vienna and Czechoslovakia.

The main battlefield on the Eastern Front along the Oder and Neisse rivers also began to see animated activities after a considerable lull. In this connection, the German military authorities last night pointed out the fact that the Soviet moves in front of Berlin, west of Silesia and near the Neisse River have became greatly invigorated.

Vienna Citizens Assurged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 8.—As Red Army forces closed in on the Austrial capital of Vienna, the Moscow Radio told the Viennese that the "Soviet Government has no designs on any part of Austria's territory nor does it seek to change the social order in Austria."

Sibelius Said Starving

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—Jan Sibelius, the famed Finnish composer, is reportedly starving to death, according to a Helsinki dispatch. Sibelius, who is 80 years old, has been living on pension in the suburbs of Helsinki. Dearth of food and soaring prices caused by inflation have prevailed but with no increase in pension even a great artist of world magnitude as Sibelius now faces death due to difficulty in procuring food.

Vitality, Perseverance Are Strong Points Of Shigenori Togo, New Foreign Minister

Vigorous vitality obviously backed by strong perseverance is clearly written on the countenance of the new Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo. Physically, Mr. Togo's face is notable for his small moustache and his eyes which seem to look through the world shining behind his spectacles. Mr. Togo is a simplicity-loving man but with firm convictions, who works carefully and surely. Two weeks before the San Francisco conference, which the United States intends to utilize for the American domination of the world, Japan has welcomed a powerful, action-minded Foreign Minister.

Mr. Togo's appointment as Foreign Minister had been expected, with the assumption by the Prime Minister, at the time of the formation of the Suzuki Cabinet, of the concurrent portfolios of Foreign and Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

As Foreign Minister during the serious period at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Togo left a clear impression. Now, two and a half years since his departure from his post, during which time the foreign portfolio was assumed successively by Masayuki Tani and Mamoru Shigemitsu, Mr. Togo has again assumed the post of Foreign Minister of Japan in a world enveloped by the clouds of war.

Foreign Minister Togo left his post as Foreign Minister when, during the Tojo Cabinet, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was established, taking over a part of the Foreign Office. This time he enters the Cabinet concurrently assuming, as did his predecessor, Mr. Shigemitsu, the Foreign and Greater East Asiatic portfolios.

When, on Saturday, last week, Mr. Togo received at Karuizawa a message from Admiral Suzuki asking him to come to Tokyo for negotiations for his Cabinet entry, Mr. Togo immediately left, and arriving in Tokyo that night, conferred till late with Admiral Suzuki. The conference was followed by Mr. Togo's asking of opinion from various quarters. Then on Monday evening Mr. Togo again visited Admiral Suzuki and at the strong request of the Prime Minister finally agreed to assume concurrently the Foreign and Greater East Asiatic portfolios. In this cautious attitude may be seen the deep preparations of the new Foreign Minister.

Mr. Togo comes from Kagoshima Prefecture or Satsuma, which, since the time of the Meiji Restoration, has sent innumerable leaders into the political scene. He is 64. He entered the diplomatic service after teaching for a while following his graduation from the Literature Department of the Tokyo Imperial University. He entered the Foreign Office at the same time as did Eiji Amau, former President of the Board of Information, Kazue Kuwajima, former Ambassador to Brazil and Shigeru Kawagoe, former Ambassador to China and is a year's junior to the former Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu.

As Director of the European and American Bureau under Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, Mr. Togo was active as the central character in the negotiations for the purchase from the Soviet Union of the North Manchuria Railway. At that time he manifested his abilities as one of the foremost Russophiles of Kasumigaseki.

In 1937, he became Ambassador to Germany and in the following year became Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

While he lived under the shadow of the Red banner of the Kremlin, he took part in negotiations over the Nomonhan incident and for the demarcation of the Manchoukuo-Soviet border. Following that he laid the groundwork for the Japan Soviet Neutrality Pact.

The Neutrality Pact was concluded at the time Lieutenant General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa was Ambassador to Moscow and Yosuke Matsuoka was Foreign Minister. With the Soviet Government having recently notified the Japanese Government of its intention not to extend the Pact after its expiration next year, work for the new Foreign Minister, in the policy toward the Soviet Union, as well as in general foreign affairs will be greater.

When Mr. Togo was appointed Foreign Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister of the Tojo Cabinet, this country was facing a very crucial moment to decide on whether it would follow a peaceful policy toward America or go to war with that country. It was at this time that he sent Ambassador Saburo Kurusu in haste to Washington across the Pacific. In spite of Foreign Minister Togo's strenuous efforts for peaceful negotiations, President Roosevelt whose proclivity to war is well known led the situation to war in East Asia. Foreign Minister Togo immediately set up a wartime structure in Japan's foreign policy.

His efforts were first directed positively toward dragging as many countries as possible into the neutral camp. Internally, Foreign Minister Togo devoted every ounce of his energy to the establishment of a "trinity" of military command, foreign policy and production, thereby maintaining firmly the activity of foreign policy. Foreign Minister Togo gave his whole-hearted endeavors to the realization of these two points.

Since Japan's war declaration on the United States and Britain all the East Asiatic nations hav stood up in cooperation with Japan. For four years Japan and these East Asiatic countries have kept up the furious war. The future efforts of Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Togo to create a new path of construction and liberation out of the prevailing great world chaos are watched with the keenest interest.

OKINAWA YANKS TROUBLED

Journals Comment on Transportation, Other Obstacles

Pointing out the drawbacks the American forces must combat in conducting the Okinawa operations the Aftonbladet, a Swiss paper, said that the greatest difficulty now confronting the American forces was the problem of transportation, it is reported by a Stockholm dispatch dated April 7, to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The journal further commented that with the commencement of the Okinawa operations the anti-Axis forces approached Japan's strongest defense lines and have already lost an immense number of bottoms; however, the greatest difficulty is the problem of transportation, as was pointed out previously by the Herald Tribune.

The Japanese Forces, taking advantage of the obstacles confronting the American forces, are pouring into the ultimate battle everything they have in order to turn the war situation in their favor, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the Herald Tribune warning against undue optimism regarding the Okinawa operations said that the main Okinawa Island was too large to completely raze it by bombardments from surface craft. Particularly, in order to continue operations in the Okinawa area, an enormous amount of fuel is needed in view of the fact that already some 1,500,000,000-litre of oil has been consumed in setting foot on one corner of the main island. With the progress of the operation, the anti-Axis forces must combat the greatest difficulty of transporting more supplies to the forces engaged in ground action, the paper further commented.

Lend-Lease Act Extended

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee today unanimously approved a House measure extending the Lend-Lease activities for another year but with the stipulation that the act apply only to the urgent necessities of the war, according to a Washington report.

U.S. TROOPS ON OKINAWA BEGIN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE

(Continued From Page 1)

ed by our special attack aircraft. It is certain that the results achieved by the death-defying attacks of Japanese Air Units are beyond all expectation.

Japanese Forces and fellow-nationals on the main Okinawa island must have been so deeply moved on viewing the operations of the Special Attack Air Units as to cause every one of them to redouble his firm determination so fiercely to fight the enemy landing forces. Regardless of weather conditions Japanese Air Units are continuing their attacks by day and night.

Now the geographical and strategic conditions are all in our favor in the face of the serious war situation on Japanese soil. It is the lack of the smooth shipment of aircraft and other war material reinforcements that is causing the situation on the Philippines to turn against us in spite of the fierce, devastating attacks of the Special Attack Air Units which first made their debut on the Philippine Front. We must hold in mind that the entire nation is bound to fight with firm loyalty as the war rages on Japanese soil, keep cool and collected, and exert ourselves to the limit in order to increase our armed power with special regard to aircraft.

U.S. Opens Jurists' Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—The United Nations Jurists' Conference was opened in Washington today, according to a Washington dispatch. The meeting, participated in by 30 anti-Axis nations, is a preliminary to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco and it will draw up plans for the new International Court of Justice proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

WEAKNESSES POINTED OUT OF DUMBARTON OAKS PLAN

Set-up Will Not Have Sufficient Authority Is View of Some Dominions

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—Weaknesses in the Dumbarton Oaks plan for a new world security organization were pointed out by the Dominions as the proposed set-up came under full examination for the first time by the British Commonwealth Conference when the delegations reconvened in London this afternoon, according to a London dispatch.

Main principles of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals are generally accepted and the primary duties and responsibilities of the greater powers are recognized by all the Dominions, the report said, but it is gathered in reliable quarters that the weaknesses in the proposed setup are seen by some of the Dominions.

Australia and New Zealand believe that the new world organization for peace could function more smoothly if the powers of the security council were not as wide as proposed. They suggest that a judicial council should be set up to assist the security council and to operate on parallel terms with it. Function of this judicial council would be to arrange legal arbitration in disputes between nations. Disagreements on, say boundaries, should first be examined in terms of international law by the judicial council and not submitted to the security council for immediate action. When the disagreeing countries refuse to accept the finding of the judicial experts the matter should then be handed over to the security council.

New Zealand's point of view is that the assembly as proposed under the Dumbarton Oaks plan will not have sufficient authority. The Prime Minister of New Zealand feels that all the authority will rest with the security council.

Meanwhile, Canada desires recognition by the security council and representation on it of the "middle powers" like herself, Australia and the Netherlands—countries on whom special burdens must fall.

H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, putting forward Australia's case in a speech to the Royal Institution of International Affairs today said that certain features of the Dumbarton Oaks plan had given rise among the lesser nations to doubt and anxiety and as the plan now stood no amendment of the charter would be possible without the unanimous consent of all the "big five." Evatt continued, "The security council is not in any way responsible directly to the assembly as representing a community of states. In matter of international law, justice and fair dealing and equal rights of nations, the Dumbarton Oaks plan requires review."

U.S. MEAT LACK CONTINUES

Civilians Pinched as Armed Forces Demand Big Supplies

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—Shortages in America continued to harass the Government officials, and Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, stressed today that "nothing is more important in the entire war effort than for the farmers to drive ahead with their production schedules despite wartime handicaps," according to a Washington dispatch.

The United States Department of Agriculture, meanwhile, reported that meat supplies in the United States probably will continue short of demand at least throughout this summer. The report that meat purchases by the armed forces, which last year accounted for over two-thirds of the non-civilian total, probably will be larger this year than the last, and hence War Food Administration purchases to fill Lend-Lease needs will be materially smaller.

The report further said that the total meat production for the year is expected to be about 10 per cent less than the record output in 1944 with most of the decrease occurring in pork.

The Department of Agriculture also predicted that further decline in domestic shorn wool production is in prospect with the number of sheep on January 1, 1944, about nine per cent smaller than the year earlier. It said that the carry-over on April 1 seems likely to be even smaller compared with 1944. Stocks of domestic wool will not accumulate until the current large military requirements have been filled, it added.

AFL Not Attending Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—The American Federation of Labor will not be represented at the World Labor Conference because the AFL does not like the Congress of Industrial Organizations and has even less "love" for the Soviet Labor Union, it was announced today by William Green, president of the AFL, according to a Washington report.

War, Farm Output Hit By Mississippi Flood: 30,000 Said Homeless

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The Mississippi flood since the beginning of March has been the worst since 1927, overflooding vast areas from Ohio to Mexico. It has caused huge damage and suspended work at many munitions factories. Engineer corps have been set to stopping the flood but according to a New Orleans dispatch, in Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi River 1,250,000 acres of farmland have been submerged while 30,000 have been left homeless. It is also reported that the Red Cross Society has already accommodated 25,000 flood victims.

ARGENTINA IS RECOGNIZED BY AMERICA AND BRITAIN

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—The United States today resumed normal diplomatic relations with the Argentine Government headed by President Edelmiro Farrell, according to a Washington dispatch. The action was announced by Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, who said that 19 other American Republics have also recognized the Farrell Government.

The decision, he said, followed the reorientation of Argentina's foreign policy reflected by her declaration of war against the Axis countries, her adherence to the acts approved at the recent Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference of Mexico City and suppression of Axis newspapers and firms.

An official London report said that the British Government in agreement with the United States and other Governments of the Western Hemisphere has also recognized the Argentine Government.

It said that British Ambassador to Argentina Sir David Kelly, who was recalled back last July when diplomatic relations were suspended between the two countries will return to Buenos Aires in the near future.

A Paris report said that the French Provisional Government has likewise recognized Argentina.

Recognition of Argentina also was announced today by Canada, the Netherlands and the Latin-American countries including Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

GROWING SOVIET POWER SAID WORRYING BRITISH

Domei

MADRID, April 8.—The London correspondent of the Spanish paper, Ya reports that increasing uneasiness is being felt in Britain as regards the imperialistic expansion of the Soviet Union. In his report, the correspondent pointed out that Premier Josef Stalin intends to exploit his march into Austria as another political victory. Already eight countries were under the Soviet regime and Austria would be the ninth.

Continuing, the correspondent said that this tremendous spreading of power was already greatly affecting the British since in their opinion major Powers could only exist side by side with each other when none of them was trying to grasp hegemony in Europe. Even disregarding this increasing alarm in Britain, it cannot be overlooked that Moscow's preparedness to cooperate with the Anglo-Americans has not grown to the same extent and with the same speed as her power and influence.

London is vexed over the "offending disregard" with which Premier Stalin is treating the San Francisco Conference. London and Washington are sending their best men to California whereas Moscow dispatched only second-rate politicians.

London is doubtful as to Premier Stalin's real aims. It is gradually dawning upon the people that the Soviet Union is becoming a dangerous opponent whereas formerly London hoped that the Soviet Union might some day become an active member of the European community of nations.

The end of the war, which only a year ago seemed to be a silver lining to the Anglo-Americans, has now been shrouded by the "terrible stigma of Moscow's mysterious intentions, by horror and famine, written into the faces of the people of Europe, and by their moral and material devastation." Even the interruption of the "V" bombardment caused no joy in London as should have been expected owing to the worries felt regarding the Soviet Union.

CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT IS THREATENED BY RIFT

Early Break-Up of Coalition Cabinet Forecast Over Labor-Conservative Tiff

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 9.—The British inner political situation is becoming ever more acute as the rift between the Conservatives and the Laborites threaten to even upset Prime Minister Churchill's Coalition Government.

According to the Daily Mail's political correspondent, Broadbent, this rift was especially disclosed by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin's speech in which he sharply attacked the Conservative Party and its policy, and it was believed that the resignation of the Laborite Ministers from the Churchill Cabinet must be reckoned with shortly, especially, since there was every reason to believe that the Labor Party will gain a majority in the coming elections.

The relation between Churchill and Bevin is most significant Broadbent said that Beven, until very recently, had been closely allied with Churchill, but lately a perceptible "cooling off" between the two has become noticeable.

The leading Liberal paper, Manchester Guardian, also interpreted Bevin's speech as an inner political warning signal.

Cabinet Break-Up Foreseen

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor and National Service, whose speech at Leeds last night has been interpreted in some quarters as foreshadowing an early break-up of the Coalition Government, referred to the subject again today, according to a London dispatch.

"The country is at the parting of ways," he said. "The time has come when everybody must submit to the judgment of the electors."

Bracken Replies to Bevin

Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information, today, replied in a speech at the local London Conservative Party luncheon to Minister of Labor, Ernest Bevin's attack on the Tory Party over the weekend, according to a London dispatch. Bracken said, "Surely the Government has enough to do without meddling directly in the management of our trades and industries.

"Britain will never accept the sort of totalitarian state desired by Socialists. Instead of messing about with nationalization schemes which must inevitably create confusion, not to say chaos, the whole productive power of the country should be geared up to provide our people with homes, furniture and all goods they so greatly deserve. Ample production will make controls pass swiftly and justly away."

Bracken declared that even though the Socialists suggested that Britain should set up the biggest of all monopolies, including the industries, transport, banking and the fuel and power enterprises, neither the Conservatives nor the millions of non-Party electors would support them.

He also dealt with Bevin's denunciation of the Conservative Party for not warning the country that it was heading for war by declaring that, "we were all in good company" and that he could prove it by quoting speeches against British rearmament made by eminent Socialists.

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FAITH IN INVINCIBILITY NECESSARY FOR VICTORY

Spirit of Special Attack Corps Will Clear All Obstacles, Admiral Takahashi Avers

"Now is the time to feel the purport of the last words of the members of the Special Attack Corps. When the 100,000,000 people of the nation become firmly convinced from the bottom of their hearts that Japan absolutely cannot be defeated, that will be the time in which the chance for victory will be grasped." Thus declared Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet commenting on the victories being scored by the Japanese Special Attack Corps at Okinawa Island.

"There is no need to say spectacular things such as that Japan will hold a victory review in Washington or that a naval review will be held in New York," he said, continuing: "But it is desirable to hold a conviction of invincibility, to believe firmly that Japan absolutely cannot fall no matter how many troops are thrown at us and no matter how often.

"The young men of the Special Attack Corps have charged into the enemy trusting in the effective fighting of the home front. The people to charge in hereafter have the same feeling. The new Cabinet, too, has been completed. Now is the time for the 100,000,000 people to feel the purport of the last words of the members of the Special Attack Corps and to drive ahead with all their power. If we understand these words, dispersals, transport, increased production, everything will be simple.

"We ought to repeat often these final words of the members of the Special Attack Corps. The chance for victory will be grasped when the 100,000,000 people firmly believe that Japan is absolutely invincible."

HOME VICE-MINISTER SET

Nadao Gets Post; Machimura Heads Metropolitan Police

Hirokichi Nadao, Director of the Provincial Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, was appointed Home Vice-Minister on Monday.

It was also announced that Seiichiro Iriye, Director of the Health Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, was appointed to succeed Mr. Nadao as Director of the Local Affairs Bureau, while Kingo Machimura, Governor of Niigata Prefecture, was made the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

The new Home Vice-Minister is 47 years old. Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University in 1924, he entered the Home Ministry. After holding the posts of Chief of the Welfare, Protection, Road Construction and other sections of the Home Ministry, he became the Governor of Oita Prefecture in January, 1941. In June, 1942, he was appointed Director of the Livelihood Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, and Director of the Local Affairs Bureau of Home Ministry in April, 1944.

The new Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, Mr. Machimura, hails from Hokkaido and is 46 years old. Formerly he was the secretary to the Imperial Household Minister, and then the Director of Police Affairs in Gifu and Miye Prefectures.

In April, 1929, he became the secretary to Home Minister Kido, and in January, 1941, he was appointed Governor of Toyama Prefecture. In January, 1945, he was named Governor of Niigata Prefecture.

MORE SHIFTS REVEALED

Okada and Toyoda Relieved of Their Former Posts

Tadahiko Okada, new Welfare Minister, was relieved of his post as Speaker of the House of Representatives under date of April 9. On the same day Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, new Munitions Minister, was relieved of his service as Cabinet adviser.

Hajime Suzuki, Director of the Forestry Bureau in the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, Monday was appointed Councillor of the Coordinated Planning Board and concurrently private secretary to Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, taking the place of Chikanori Eguchi, Councillor of the Coordinated Planning Board and concurrently private secretary to the former Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso.

It was also announced at the same time that Kyoichi Kobayashi and Tokihiko Matsuzaka, both private secretaries to the former Prime Minister, were relieved of their services.

Michitsune Ichihara was appointed private secretary to Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji, Minister without Portfolio, on the same day.

The first Vice-Ministers' meeting since the organization of the Suzuki Cabinet took place at the Prime Minister's official residence at 8:30 a.m. Monday. At the meeting, Chief Cabinet Secretary Hisatsune Sakomizu made an inaugural address.

Thumb-Nail Sketches Of New Ministers

MOTOKI ABE
Home Minister

Home Minister Motoki Abe hails from Yamaguchi Prefecture. Upon graduation in 1920 from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Home Ministry. In 1932 he became Director of the Special Affairs Section of the Metropolitan Police Board, and in this capacity handled such famous cases as the Shimpeitai case, the Communist Lynching case, the Municipal Tram Car Strike case, and other cases. In 1937 he was appointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board under Home Minister Suyetsugu, resigning in January, 1939. In January, 1940, he was reappointed Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board under Home Minister Kodama, resigning toward the end of the same year. In April, 1942, he became Vice-Director of the Planning Board. He held no official position after the dissolution of the Planning Board.

TOYOSAKU HIROSE
Finance Minister

Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose is now 55 years old. He is married to a daughter of Kazuye Shoda, former Finance Minister. After long service in the Finance Ministry, he became Finance Vice-Minister under Finance Minister Kawada in July, 1940, which post he held for one year, and during this period of semi-emergency, he revealed his ability in directing the Empire's finances. Upon his retirement, he became an adviser to the Army and devoted himself to the affairs of the Southern Regions. With the establishment of the Central Life Insurance Association he became its first president.

GEN. KORECHIKA ANAMI
War Minister

War Minister General Korechika Anami served as War Vice-Minister for the long period of two years and six months under War Ministers Generals Hata and Tojo, and manifested his great ability in military administration. He also showed his ability in operations at the front. His appointment as War Minister reveals the very firm determination of the authorities concerned. Much is expected of him as War Minister. He is from Oita prefecture.

KOZO OTA
Education Minister

Education Minister Kozo Ota was appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister upon the formation of the Hiranuma Cabinet. He was soon promoted to the post of Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. He was born at Nihonmatsu, Fukushima Prefecture, and is now 55 years old. Graduating from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University in 1920, he became a lawyer. Having been in close connection with Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, he participated in the organization of the Kokuhonkai. As a lawyer, he was active in the May 15 case. Later he became a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society. When Baron Hiranuma went to China as a special envoy, he accompanied the Baron. He is reputed as the possesser of a very bright brain and is fond of reading.

TADAHIKO OKADA
Welfare Minister

Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada is now 58 years old. He was formerly governor of Saitama, of Nagano and of Kumamoto prefectures, and in the cabinet formed by Admiral Gonnohyoye Yamamoto, he was the chief of the Peace Preservation Bureau in the Home Ministry. Later he was elected to the House of Representatives from his native prefecture; in 1937 he was appointed Vice-Speaker of the House, becoming the Speaker in 1942. Though he was often mentioned among the candidates for State Ministerial Posts, this is the first time that he was made a State Minister.

TADAATSU ISHIGURO
Agriculture Minister

The public had long desired Tadaatsu Ishiguro to become the Agriculture and Commerce Minister, as he enjoys confidence and trust of the farming people. None will deny that he will be a good leader in expanding food production. He entered the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in 1908, upon graduation from the Law College of Tokyo Imperial University. In 1931, he was appointed Agriculture and Forestry Vice-Minister, but resigning from the post in July, 1934, he visited Europe and America. In July, 1940, he became Agriculture Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet. On account of ill health he resigned in June, 1941, and refusing to become Agriculture Minister again, he had since devoted himself to the training of young farmers and also to the study of agricultural possibilities in Greater East Asia.

ADM. TEIJIRO TOYODA
Munitions Minister

Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda was Navy Vice-Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet, but later he became Commerce and Industry Minister. Then in the third Konoye Cabinet he was Foreign Minister and concurrently Overseas Affairs Minister. Later he was President of the Nippon Iron Company, President of the Iron and Steel Control Society, and a Cabinet adviser. He is from Wakayama Prefecture and is now 61 years old. In April, 1941, he was made Admiral. As Foreign Minister, he endeavored hard to settle the strained relations with the United States. Much is expected of him as Munitions Minister, because of his profound knowledge of the iron industry as well as military affairs.

VICE-ADM. SAKONJI
Minister Without Portfolio

State Minister Vice-Admiral Seizo Sakonji occupied the post of President of the North Karafuto Oil Company, and then he became the Commerce and Industry Minister. He revealed his ability, particularly in handling the national fuel policy and also in the administration of commerce and industry. He is 67 years old. Becoming Vice-Admiral in 1928, he was the senior member of the staff to our delegates to the London Disarmament Conference in 1929. Then he served as Navy Vice-Minister, Commander of the Third Fleet, and Commander of the Sasebo Naval Station. Having been placed on the retired list in 1934, he has been a member of the House of Peers since 1938.

HYOGORO SAKURAI
Minister Without Portfolio

State Minister Hyogoro Sakurai is from Ishikawa Prefecture and is now 66 years old. Since 1915, he was elected to the House of Representatives nine times, and in the meantime, he served as Consolor to the Commerce and Industry Ministry in the Second Wakatsuki Cabinet, and as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs in the Okada Cabinet. He showed particular interest in the development of the Southern Regions and in our continental policy. In 1942, he became an adviser to the military administration, and devoted himself to the reconstruction of Burma.

HIROSHI SHIMOMURA
Minister Without Portfolio

State Minister Hiroshi Shimomura is a well known leader in the journalistic field of Japan, having been Vice-President of the Asahi Shimbun, and President of the Japan Broadcasting Association. He is from Wakayama Prefecture and is now 71 years old. He entered the Communications Ministry upon graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University, but in 1921, he entered the Asahi Shimbun, and of which he later became Vice-President. In May, 1943, he became President of the Japan Broadcasting Association. He was also recommended to the post of President of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association.

HISATSUNE SAKOMIZU
Chief Cabinet Secretary

Chief Secretary Hisatsune Sakomizu of the Cabinet is already famous as a representative new bureaucrat, and also as the son-in-law of Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Prime Minister. He was in the Finance Ministry, where his ability was recognized very early, and in December, 1941, he entered the Planning Board where he assisted in drafting the new economic structure. In October, 1944, he became the Director of the Banking and Insurance Bureau. He has very close relations with the military, financial and political circles. He is from Kagoshima Prefecture and is 44 years old. Much is expected of his activity in the new Cabinet.

NAOKAI MURASE
Director of Legislative Bureau

Director Naokai Murase of the Legislative Bureau occupied the same post in the second Konoye Cabinet. His appointment was quite natural in view of his ability already revealed during his former tenure of office. He is from Saga Prefecture and is 56 years old. Though he entered the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry at first, with the recognition of his legal brains he was persuaded to join the Legislative Bureau. In 1932, he returned to the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry as Vice-Minister under Minister Gotaro Ogawa. As Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry he served under six Ministers, and in October, 1941 was appointed a member of the House of Peers.

Social and General

The annual meeting of the general body of the Indian Merchants' Association of Yokohama was held at the India Club on March 28 at which the following officials were elected for the current year: Honorary President, D I. Mahtani; Honorary Vice President, R. D. Hasrajani; Honorary Secretary, N.V. Hathiramanee, Honorary Treasures, Messrs. Pohoomull Bros.

WELFARE CHIEF TO ADOPT REALISTIC WAR POLICIES

Will Also Map Out Program With Eye on Future; Sees Victory for Japan

The realistic policy of "enforcement first" will be followed by the new Welfare Minister, Tadahiko Okada, regarding the putting into practise of his measures, especially those for the setting up of a total labor mobilization structure to meet the present critical war needs.

The Welfare Minister revealed this fact to the press at his office on Monday. He also expressed firm confidence in victory and declared that he will map out his program also with an eye on the distant future. Welfare Minister Okada's statement to the press follows:

"The importance of bringing into play the entire national labor supply has been made more vital than ever before with the progress of the new phase of the war. As a result, the responsibility of the Welfare Ministry, as the responsible organ for the establishment of a total labor mobilization structure, is heavy indeed.

Adjustment of labor supervision and labor mobilization, the distributive adjustment of labor mobilization and military conscription, the strengthening and consolidation of the ex-servicemen's assistance activities, public health, sanitation, matters connected with the security and bolstering of the labor power and other such matters are most urgently important. So far, I have studied such matters only as an observer, but I hope to handle them after careful study from the inside.

"I consider even one measure to be of far greater importance and effectiveness than a hundred laws or countless orders. It is of no avail to talk about matters that cannot possibly be carried out.

"I intend to handle affairs on the policy of 'enforcement first'. It is my firm conviction and belief that Japan shall emerge victorious. We must plan, not only for victory, but for the resustication of science and culture after we have attained victory. I believe that the Welfare Ministry should take a conservative course after the war, handling matters steadily and surely."

Education's Role Vital

When interviewed by representatives of the press on Monday, Education Minister Kozo Ota expressed himself most deeply moved by the Imperial Order to assume his new post, and declared that the responsibilities attached thereto had increased in the face of the current war situation. The gist of the Education Minister's statement is as follows:

"On considering the weight of my new duties, I feel deeply moved by the Imperial Order to assume control of education. In the face of the difficult war situation, the importance of the part played by education is truly great. I intend to do away with the opinions of some who make light of education, and to push my program boldly.

"On studying the history of our country, we note that, whenever there is any major reform or disturbance, the Imperial Will is made clear and the people's spirit of service to the Throne is greatly promoted and increased. In order to overcome the prevailing, difficult war situation, this is of the utmost importance, and its propulsion is the task of the Education Ministry. Therefore, I wish to clarify the goal of education and to guide the thoughts of the people along the path of the spirit of full defence of our country.

"In the case of the education of students, I wish to emphasize this great goal, and to strengthen the mass, military education of students along with the increased education of the people, with the responsible government organ for education taking active lead.

In guiding education, I shall not confine myself to the promotion of the natural sciences alone, but shall consider a large-scale educational program with an eye to a hundred years hence.

I believe that our educational policy, since the Meiji era, assumed a European and American nature and departed from the true path of Japanese learning. I wish to correct this and to guide education into the path of true Japanese learning. As is written in our history, Japanese education should follow the course of both happiness and hardship. European and American education differs.

The matter concerning student labor, when viewed from various angles, becomes most obvious. Taking the changes caused by the war as our chance to reorganize our system of education, I wish to promote a program through which to throw off European and American elements in our education system and to cause education to assume a purely Japanese nature. I believe that it would be a very good idea to establish large dormitories for students to which they may return from their day's work."

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Burma's Cooperation Pledged by Ba Maw In Message to Suzuki

Domei

RANGOON, April 9.—Dr. Ba Maw, Burma's Head of State, on April 8 sent a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki on the latter's formation of the new Cabinet. The telegraphic message said in part that the Burmese Government and people place profound trust in Prime Minister Suzuki and his Cabinet and that they are determined to give their wholehearted cooperation to Japan through this crucial stage of the war.

News and Views

'Water-Tight Anglo-American Cooperation'

The appointment by the United States Chiefs of Joint General Staff of its Army and Navy Supreme Commanders-in-Chief in the Pacific area forebodes Anglo-American dissension in the future.

Primarily and directly the United States High Command took this step undoubtedly to put an end to competition between MacArthur and Nimitz. The pertinent question arises however, what will be the relations between the British and the United States High Commands if and when the British forces are transferred to the Pacific theater of the war from the Western Front with the termination of hostilities in Europe, as has often been pledged by Churchill.

Already, mud-slinging has been seen between the United States and Britain over the problem of participation of Admiral Fraser's British Far Eastern fleet in the warfare against Japan.

The probable participation by the British Army and Air forces in the Pacific war will aggravate the competition for more authority between the two high commands.

Indicative of this inevitable dissension between the two countries is the forecast made by John Kimche, a Reuter military commentator. Kimche, taking up the problem of British participation in the Pacific War, says that with the termination of hostilities in Europe Britain will be able to devote her all to warfare against Japan with her enormous quantities of war materials and military strength now on the Europ an fronts.

So far so good. However, Reuter's military commentator forecast that although the British forces will automatically be placed under the command of MacArthur they will not be in a position to fight willingly unless authority of the respective British and American High Commands is made clear and explicit.

Furthermore, touching upon operations for the capture of Shanghai, Hongkong, and for landing on China's coastal region, which the Anglo-Americans consider necessary, prior to the final offensive against the Japanese mainland, Kimche expresses doubt regarding the relations between Nimitz and the British fleet and also between the British forces and MacArthur.

Kimche's doubt is justifiable when the fact is taken into consideration that in the Shanghai operations Chiang Kai-shek insists on taking the initiative while for the capture of Hongkong the British forces are making a similar demand.

The above assertion by Kimche is considered to reflect the views entertained by the British High Command. Thus, it is clear that although the Britisher recognizes American predominance in the Pacific front, he hates to act at the beck and call of the Americans.

So long as Britain and the United States remain imperialistic Powers as they are the relations between them will become delicate and complicated, although the two countries' leaders eulogize the "Water-tight cooperation" between the two countries.

SPECIAL ATTACK HEROES APPEAL TO WAR WORKERS

Correspondents Describe Stirring Parting in Which Fliers Ask for More, Better Planes

By U. URAOKA and I. IMAI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 9.—Our war aces who had been eagerly awaiting the chance to strike back against the blind-raiding enemy aircraft and task force, boarded their planes and flew into the skies one after the other on receiving orders to attack a powerful enemy task force operating in the waters near the Southwest Islands.

The Special Attack Corps aces left a letter with captain M. saying, "We rejoice that we have attained the chance to die. We sincerely regret that the war has taken such a turn and greatly feel our responsibility. We have collected all the money we had in the hope that it will contribute toward the production of better aircraft. We are thankful for the Imperial Benevolence so far." These men left ¥400 and messages for those left behind. Who would not be moved by the purity of the hearts of these young men who asked for more and better planes and left messages of thanks?

Captain M. addressing his men about to take off, said:

"The action of the Kamishio Special Attack Corps has been announced. Our surface units are fighting fiercely and well and are achieving considerable war results. We must strike out toward the annihilation of the enemy from the skies. I take this opportunity to point out that our escorting planes must protect the Special Attack Corps aircraft whatever the cost. In some cases the escort planes may have to ram enemy fighters in order to carry out their task."

Then, Lieutenant Y, speaking to newsmen before taking off, said, "There is an instance when the ground crews attached to a Special Attack Corps assigned to the Philippines war theater, worked without rest or sleep for 13 consecutive days. At that time, the Commander addressed this ground crew and said that he had not yet heard of any of the ground crew being taken sick, and asked that they work still harder." At that time I thought that this order was a little far fetched. As we are about to take off, we wish to ask the industrial war workers of the home front to exert themselves at their posts until they fall, in order to send us more perfect planes. I believe that victory can be achieved when the mechanics who check our planes, who fly them, and the war workers at home are bound together in a death-defying determination to do their respective parts."

"I am relying on you," said the commander as he poured out sake for every member of the Corps. Then the war aces, boarded trucks and made for their planes. Some of the aces had tiny mascots sent from home tied on to their chest. As these young men sped away the Z ensign was raised. Then, one after the other, the planes sped off from the runways to fulfil their task of crushing the enemy. The men at the base waved their caps in final salute.

Comrades Meet, Part

By T. TANAKA and S. SAITO
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED NAVAL BASE, April 8.—Day after day now this base has resounded with the drone of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps planes as they take off, always for the Okinawa Islands.

Commissioned by the unit commander to smash up enemy carriers and with the plane of Sublieutenant Tadashi Mori of the Special Attack Corps in the lead, the planes took off.

A christening ceremony of various units of the Special Attack Corps due to attack enemy transport fleets in the waters near the main Okinawa Island had been hurriedly performed and now they stood at attention, while just preceding their takeoff the commander addressed them in farewell:

"As members of the Special Attack Corps you have been especially chosen to fight the enemy. War is fought not just by strategy, but composure and pluck are just as vital. With no time for rest you are immediately setting out on your mission. In spite of this when I look upon your eager faces I am greatly encouraged. I pray that each one of you will victoriously smash your planes into the enemy."

Taking a deep breath they scattered, each to his own plane, and one after another soared up and away, while silently wishing them godspeed the commander through his binoculars followed each in his flight.

Among the unit members of the Special Attack Corps were four naval cadets who had been called to the colors when the first student reserves were being mobilized in December 1943. These four, Yasuo Kato, Mei Tanemura, Hiroji Nishida and Nobuo Takei, unexpectedly came across a friend, Navy Cadet Matsuo who had also been called up at the same time when they had flown to this base. Overjoyed at this unexpected reunion, the five friends did not know where to take up the threads since their parting, so fraught with memories. The deeply moving student farewell rally performed at the Meiji Shrine Outer Gardens on November 21, 1943, the difficult training undergone with the Kaiheidan—all revived memories.

Naval Cadet Matsuo, who through weak eyesight had failed to become a pilot, grasped the hands of his friends before they took off. "Fight my share of the fight, too," so saying, he pierced his finger with his sword and stained four "tenugui" which he passed on to his comrades. Promising to carry out his wish, the four flew off.

Admirals' Death Revealed

The Kure Naval Station under Tuesday's date announced the death in action of three rear admirals. These gallant dead are Rear Admirals Koi Koshino, Yuzuru Tanaka and Sei Ozusawa.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1945

The Pan-Arab Union

A Reuter's dispatch discloses that the diplomatic representatives of the Arab countries in London held a luncheon on April 4 at the Egyptian Embassy to celebrate the signing of the Pact of Union of the Arab States. Attending this important diplomatic function were 600 guests, among whom were British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal Lord Beaverbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander, and Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin.

The fact that high British Government officials joined the Arab diplomats in London to celebrate the formation of the Pan-Arab Federation is a meaningful hint. Since the Reuter's News Agency revealed in the middle of last year that a Pan-Arab Conference was to be called at Alexandria in the fall of that year, there has been little news on the nature and objectives of this so-called Arab league. Most of the discussions of this Conference were held behind closed doors, while the British press and propaganda organs, evidently on the instructions of the British Government, maintained a pall of secrecy over its deliberations. To be sure, the British propagandists from time to time gave out public releases, but these announcements were invariably couched in vague and meaningless generalities. But now, with the precious documents called the Pact of Union of the Arab States which was adopted on March 22 by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Transjordania, Iraq, and Palestine safely in their hands, the high British authorities obviously feel no longer constrained to keep themselves in the background but feel free to take part openly in the public celebration of their diplomatic achievement which was made possible through the cooperation of the supposed leaders of Arab independence.

It is manifest today that this Pan-Arab Federation is anything but what the British claim it is. For, far from being a union of the Arab countries formed for the purpose of pushing forward the long-cherished ambition of these countries for independence, it is a political league formed at the instigation of Britain to advance her imperialistic designs in Western Asia and to strengthen her line of communications to her imperial possessions, India, Australia and New Zealand.

But a more sinister reason for Britain's sponsorship of this league is undoubtedly her grave apprehension of the new Colossus of Europe who in the latter part of last year began aggressively to push her claims to the rich oil wells of northern Iran. Like the Western European Bloc which Britain is attempting to establish in Western Europe by bringing in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and possibly Norway to serve as a bulwark against the surging, unbridled advance of Soviet power on the European Continent, this so-called Pan-Arab Federation has been apparently designed to serve the same purpose in the Middle East. That the Soviet authorities may have entertained such a suspicion may be inferred by their action in sending an observer to the Pan-Arab Conference at Alexandria last year. Whether their suspicion was confirmed, the Soviet authorities did not say, but the attendance of the British Foreign Secretary and other prominent British leaders to the diplomatic function of Arab States on April 4 should remove all shadow of doubt as to the underlying purpose of this political league of the Arab countries.

The far-reaching character of the British ambition which motivated the establishment of this league may be inferred from the report of the Reuter's News Agency in the fall of last year. This dispatch declared that the plan for the reunion of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordania as one State was down for discussion as one of the topics of the Pan-Arab Conference at Alexandria. It stated, furthermore, that this plan, drafted by the Syrian President and the former Premier of Iraq, envisaged the formation of an Arab league in which Iraq and Syria would join immediately and which other Arab countries could join if they desired. The Reuter's dispatch then went on to explain that this union would have a permanent council which would be responsible for administering inter-territorial defense, foreign affairs, currency, customs, communications and the protection of minorities.

The Reuter's News Agency, it will be seen, was careful not to lend the impression that the British had any hand in the league. It took pains to point out that the league was being formed to meet the spontaneous demand of the Arab people. But it is evident now that this was only a smoke-screen and that the plan for the creation of such a league was inspired by No. 10 Downing Street.

The Arab Pact of Union which was signed on March 22 does not encompass such a large territory as the British designers had originally intended. But it seems clear that the British are definitely seeking to include Syria and Lebanon, together with other Arab countries, within the British sphere of influence. The British authorities, of course, realize that this problem is not simple. These two countries of the Levant are former French mandates over which France has yet given no indication of abandoning her control although they have been recognized as independent States by the Anglo-American countries. The British, therefore, must proceed with caution and with tact, for they know that any rash action in this sphere is bound to have unfavorable repercussions on the Western European Bloc in which they are trying to pull in France.

Another significant implication contained in this Reuter's dispatch of last year is that the British are also scheming to set up a sort of Zollverein in the Middle East by establishing a common economic policy for the Arab countries. Against whom this scheme would be directed, there need be no explanation. Economically, through the establishment of the Arab Union, the British apparently hope to lay down a groundwork for their future economic revival by thus expanding their sterling area in which the British exporters and capital would be given preferential treatment.

How successful this Pan-Arab League will be as an economic and political instrument of British policy, only time can tell. But this much is already certain. The formation of this Union is bound to thicken the jealousies and rivalries of the Big Three in the Middle East and to bring out more into the open their conflict for the control of this strategic region.

A Year Ago Today
April 11, 1944

Intercepting a formation of about 20 enemy planes, Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down two of them in a furious aerial combat at dawn when the foe attempted to attack Truk Island. All the other raiders were routed. The Japanese sustained slight damage on the ground, but all our airmen returned safely.

* * *

In the United States' air raids on Germany more than 100 American planes were shot out of the skies by German fighters. The enemy attacks covered a wide area and were carried out under very strong fighter escorts over central and northern Germany. German fighter and destroyer planes as well as fire from numerous anti-aircraft batteries in the various zones proved disastrous for the four-engined United States bombers.

* * *

That the Hawaiian Islands are still dangerously vulnerable to attack was the warning issued by Major General Robert C. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief in Hawaii, during an investigation held in Honolulu, in which Richardson bitterly protested against the removal of martial law in the islands, according to a Honolulu report.

* * *

The French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers appointed General Marie Emile Bethouart as Chief of Staff for National Defense as the De Gaulle-Giraud dispute over the leadership of the French forces remained deadlocked, it was disclosed.

SAKURA—JAPAN'S NATIONAL FLOWER

Cherry Blossome Represent the Way of the Japanese Warrior

By KI KIMURA

Of the hundreds of varieties of flowers, the peoples of the world today, no doubt, understand why the Japanese love especially the sakura (cherry blossom) and why they have selected it as their national flower.

The sakura is most beautiful when it sheds its delicate petals. Unlike other flowers, the cherry blossoms, when their color has faded and they are withered, do not cling to the branches. Blossoming with sudden radiance, the sakura brightens the country and then without lingering or longing for a longer life suddenly scatter from the branches. This well represents the way of the Japanese warrior. For the samurai also departs from this world without a murmer or a regret, knowing that in his death he is serving his country to the very last.

Foreign books and magazines have attempted to explain this gallant Japanese spirit, although it is doubtful whether they could fully comprehend or appreciate its essence and real worth. It must be pointed out, however, that occasionally in Western countries there were some who regarded death lightly, such as Socrates and other historical figures of ancient Rome. But in Japan this spirit permeates the entire nation.

During the course of the present War of Greater East Asia, our fighting services and civilians defending Guadalcanal, Attu, the Gilberts, Saipan and Iwojima have died courageously, meeting their end like cherry blossoms riding with the spring breeze. And it is this kind of a nation, a people who are not afraid to die in defense of their motherland, that the Anglo-Americans are fighting.

Famous Poem

Among the many poems comparing Yamato Damashii with the sakura, the one by Motoori Norinaga is outstanding. There are more than 10 translated versions in foreign languages of this famous poem. Here are four of them with the original:

CHERRY BLOSSOMS ....
Shikishima no
Yamato-gokoro wo
Hito towaba
Asahi ni niou
Yamazakura-bana
—Motoori Norinaga

(Translations)
If one should ask you
What is the heart
Of Island Yamato—
It is the mountain cherry-
blossom
Which exhales its perfume in
the morning sun.
—W. G. Aston

Isles of blest Japan-
Should your Yamato spirit
Strangers seek to scan,
Say—scenting morn's sunlit
air,
Blows the cherry wild and fair.
—Inazo Nitobe

'O Sacred Isles! Would Strangers
know
The spirit of Yamato's hero race?
Point where the cherry-blossoms
blow,
Veiling the rugged mountain's
growning face,
Sun-flushed and heavenly fair,
Scenting the mountain air!
—Clara A. Walsh

Wem wohl der Geist Yamatos
Mag zu vergleichen sein?
Dem Duft der Kirschen blute
Im Sonnenaufgangschein.
—Georg Brandes

Aston's translated version is a literal translation. In the one by the author of "Bushido," Dr. Nitobe, who has interpreted and introduced Japanese culture and civilization to the world, has translated "Hito towaba" to "Strangers seek" whereas Aston has translated the same words as "ask you." Of course, the Japanese word "hito" does not necessarily mean "stranger," however herein lies Dr. Nitobe's keen ability to interprete the true sentiments of the Japanese.

As for other foreign versions of Motoori Norinaga's poem, they are more or less an attempted improvement on Dr. Nitobe's translation, each making sure to use the word "stranger."

Brandes' translation in German, is truly one to be esteemed. For the translator, who is the author of "Main Currents in the 19th Century" and a well-known literary critic of Northern Europe, has thoroughly grasped the essence of the Japanese spirit. This is well reflected in his excellent translation and certainly does well to the important position he holds in the world of contemporary literature.

There's a Reason

"Women spend too much on clothes; men spend too little, says a stylist, who should have begun that sentence with "because."

THE YENAN REGIME UNMASKED

Behind the Rise of Yenan Is a History of Intrigue Among Scheming, Jealous War Lords

By SHIGERU SHINOHARA

For years since its formation, the Yenan regime has been popularly associated with Communism. Frequently it is referred to as the Communist regime of China. But this is a misconception.

For all its outward appearances, this regime today is a downright faction of tuchuns or Chinese war lords; it is a hinterland political regime composed of a military coalition headed by two leaders, Chou Teh and Mao Tse-tung. It is a political junta which had discarded, for all practical purposes, the thin cloak of Communism with which it had been swathed in the early days of its growth.

The story of the rise of the Yenan regime is a story of intrigue among jealous, scheming war lords and, at the same time, a story of the history of contemporary China. It is a story which is inextricably interlaced with the momentous developments of modern Asia—the China Affair, the War of Greater East Asia and other important landmarks in the history of this continent.

It was, indeed, the Sian Affair which provided the opportunity for the remarkable change in the character of the Yenan regime. Under the ostensible pretext of cooperation with the Chungking regime in the establishment of a common front against Japan, the tuchuns of Yenan began their scramble for the vivisection of China. It will be recalled that in 1927 the national movement of the Chinese Communist Party which had infiltrated into the vast basin of the Yangtze River, with Kiangsi Province as the center of its operations, collapsed when its leaders and followers were forced to retreat from this region in the face of the hostile, punitive expeditions of Chiang Kai-shek. At one time during the heyday of its power, the Chinese Communist Party had brought under its sway a vast area which covered more than 381 hsiens. But in that year, the Chinese Reds found it expedient to abandon their headquarters at Juichin in Kiangsi Province and start on their historic westward trek over 25,000 Chinese li (1 li equals 0.66 kilometers) to the hinterland province of Shensi. Their wholesale retreat into Shensi was completed by the autumn of the year 1936.

The Sian Affair

This province thus provided the scene for the dramatic intrigue which led up to the Sian Affair. Master-mind Mao Tse-tung of the Chinese Communist Party began to work out here his sinister scheme that was designed to bring about the restoration of the power of the Chinese Reds. Outside of his hut, all he could see was a bleak land which held no promise of ample foodstuffs and other supplies for his straggling followers. The northern part of Shensi Province was a barren terrain of 18 hsiens. But this province met one need: the need for seclusion in order to rest his army. In the meantime, therefore, he began to carry out his sinister political campaign. His first aim was to sow dragon's teeth in the army of Chang Hsueh-liang which, after having been driven out of Manchuria to North China as a result of the Manchurian Incident, was placed in the front line of battle against Mao's Communist forces by Chiang Kai-shek. Indirectly, Mao's subversive activities were directed toward creating disaffection toward the Chiang Kai-shek regime itself. How successful Mao's activities were is revealed in the attempt made on the life of Chiang Kai-shek himself.

The Sian Affair is thus a drama of intrigue which was written by Mao himself and in which the army of Chang Hsueh-liang played the prominent role. It had for its ostensible object the formation of a common front by the entire Chinese forces against Japan; but, in reality, its real object was to turn Chiang Kai-shek's attention away from the Chinese Communist forces to Japan. Mao's plans were successful. Having stopped Chiang's punitive operations against the Chinese Communist forces, Mao immediately started to make a positive advance into Shansi Province as soon as his army had regained enough strength. By moving his troops out of Shensi Province, he relieved his armies from the specter of food scarcity which had haunted them ever since their retreat into that hinterland. At the same time, he established in January, 1937, the "Chinese Communist Central Soviet Government" at Yenan. Then, in accordance with the terms of the coalition which had seemingly been formed between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang after the Sian Affair, the Yenan regime was recognized as the Special District Government in February while the Communist Army was reorganized into the National Revolutionary Army. Then, upon the outbreak of the China Affair in July, 1937, the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party formally coalesced, with the Yenan regime dropping out the word Soviet from the name of its government. This revision in the title of the Yenan government constituted a change in the inner character of the Yenan regime.

With the opening of the war against Japan in 1937, the Yenan regime, which in its propaganda campaign before that year had expressed its willingness to enter into a coalition with the Kuomintang to carry on the war against Japan, immediately transferred the burden of the war on the shoulders of Chiang's army. In fact, it took advantage of the military defeats and the growing exhaustion of Chiang's forces to expand its own sphere of political influence in China. It was thus apparent from this fact that, for Mao and Chou, the war against Japan was only of secondary importance. Their real policy was to keep Chiang enmeshed in a futile war in the hope of spreading their power and influence over the Chinese masses. In other words, Chiang was duped by the two unscrupulous leaders of the Yenan regime to fight Japan although such a war, in case it became protracted as it eventually did, would only cause endless sufferings and hardships for his people.

Deterioration of Coalition

The repeated reports of mutual strife and crisis in the relations between the Chungking regime and the Yenan regime attest graphically to the deterioration of the coalition which was supposedly forged at Sian. General Chen Cheng, the new Chungking War Minister who is one of the most bitter opponents of the Yenan regime in the Chungking camp, has recently accused the Yenan forces of indifference and for their lack of cooperation and pointed indignantly to the fact that there wasn't a single wounded soldier in the Yenan army. It seems now that Chungking's hesitation, in the early stages of the war, in taking drastic action against the Yenan regime from the fear that a split with the Communists may weaken its own military position has resulted in placing the Chungking regime in a very unfavorable position today. For the failure to take such punitive actions in the early stages of the China Affair has given the Yenan regime time in which to consolidate its own political position. Today, as a result, Chungking finds itself pitifully exhausted militarily to such a degree that it is now unable to take effective action against the truculent and aggressive designs of the Yenan regime.

Particularly since the opening of the grand offensives by the Japanese Forces in the spring of last year has Chungking's military power been weakened. Such a development not only has resulted in a breakdown of the United States' strategy on the Chinese mainland but also has brought in its wake increasing pressure on the part of the United States to force Chungking and Yenan to form a common front against Japan. The real object of the United States' action is, of course, to strengthen selfishly her own fighting power at the expense of these two rival Chinese factions.

That the United States should assume the role of mediator between Chungking and Yenan corroborates my conclusion of the change in the political character of the Yenan regime. It is impossible to think that the American financiers and industrialists would flirt with the Communist elements in China, a country which they regard wishfully as America's market for the vast expansion of her foreign trade, however desirous they may be of utilizing this Chinese faction in the war against Japan. Just as the Kuomintang of the Chiang Kai-shek regime professed idealistic aims in the early stages of its revolutionary endeavors only to end up as a cabal of ambitious but corrupt war lords whose aim is profit and power, so the Yenan regime has also evolved from the former Communist organ into a junta of self-seeking tuchuns. The reason why the Yenan regime still maintains outwardly its pose as a Chinese Communist Party is that this external mien is the most effective means of drawing the support of the Chinese masses away from the Chungking regime which, according to Yenan, is a combination of greedy militarists and plutocrats. In other words, both Mao Tse-tung and Chou Teh are no different from Chiang Kai-shek himself; they are tuchuns seeking power and riches at the expense of the powerless Chinese masses. It is because the United States perceives the true character of the Yenan regime that she has been trying to utilize that regime in her war against Japan.

Eighth Route Army

The pillar of the Yenan regime, as is well known, is the Eighth Route Army. This army used to lead an illegal existence until it was formally recognized on the occasion of the coalition of the Communist Party and the Kuomintang following the Sian Affair. Upon the outbreak of the China Affair, it appeared on the war fronts as the National Revolutionary Eighth Route Army.

The Eighth Route Army is composed of three divisions, the 115th, 120th and the 129th divisions. Originally, the Eighth Route Army was made up of about 70,000 men, one division being composed of two brigades, which, in turn, was subdivided into three units. But since the defeat of Chiang's forces in North China in the initial stages of the China Affair, the Eighth Route Army encroached on the area vacated by Chiang's forces and not yet occupied by the Japanese Army so that at present the 115th Division consists of 40 units and the 120th Division of 50 units. However, it was in the year 1940 that the Eighth Route Army made its most remarkable expansion and carried on its most extensive campaign through the mobilization of its "100 units." The present leaders of the Eighth Route Army are Chou Teh, Commander-in Chief, Peng Teh-hwai, Vice-Commander; Yeh Ching-ying, Chief-of Staff; La Jui-ching, chief of the political department; Lin Piao, commander of the 115th Division; Ho Lung, commander of the 120th Division, and Lieu Pai-cheng, commander of the 129th Division. Formerly, the Eighth Route Army had stationed the 115th Division in Shantung Province, the 120th Division in Hopei Province, and the 129th Division in Shansi Province, but at present this distribution is not strictly maintained and the three divisions are scattered all over the areas which have been established as bases of operations against Japan as well as in the so-called War Zones which had been expanded under the pretext of carrying on the war against Japan.

The Real Enemy

The real enemy of the Eighth Route Army, it is needless to point out, is Chungking rather than Japan. Its object is to win over the Chinese masses instead of carrying on the war. For the purpose of achieving this objective, the Eighth Route Army has a six-point program: (1) the alienation of the Chinese masses from the established Chinese regimes; (2) the overthrow of the existing regimes and the establishment of its own local political government; (3) social and economic programs; (4) the formation of cells; (5) the enforcement of an economic blockade and the execution of a currency policy whose underlying object would be to place fetters on the economic life of the people (6) the maintenance of the loyalty of the masses to the Yenan regime even by resorting to terrorism and severe punishment This six-point program is, of course, carried out adroitly—in fact, so shrewdly that the Chinese masses, particularly the impoverished farmers, are usually won over immediately. But, as time passes, these new followers of the Yenan regime begin to realize to their everlasting grief that they had been deceived, for it is the policy of the Yenan regime to impose heavy taxes and other burdens on the people. By this time, it is too late to try to escape from the clutches of Yenan. The price control and the currency system of the Eighth Route Army is like a vise. There is no means to escape from the control of the Eighth Route Army once the people come under its domination.

The real strength of the Eighth Route Army is not clear. Its demand for salaries from the Chungking regime on February 10, 1940, was 600,000 yuan per month, a sum which was to have been paid to 320,000 men. These men, of course, are regulars; but there are, in addition, irregulars scattered in the provinces of Shansi, Shantung, Hopei, and Honan or in the so-called North China districts in which the "mysterious non-fighting Eighth Route Army" supposedly leads its existence by evading the dragnet of Japan's mopping-up operations.

There is also another army of the Yenan regime, the so-called Newly Organized Fourth Route Army which has Central China as the center of its operations. This army was organized immediately after the outbreak of the China Affair by the remnants of the Chinese Communist who remained behind after the westward retreat of the Communist headquarters to Shensi. For some time, Chungking refused to recognize the existence of this army but finally after the fall of Nanking in January 1938, recognized it as a part of the National Revolutionary Army. However, this did not mean that the Chungking regime put full trust on this army which roamed about in the lower part of the Yangtze Basin, an area over which the plutocrats of Chungking had economic designs. In fact, in January, 1941, the army of General Ku Chu-tung attacked the headquarters of the New Fourth Route Army in the southern part of Anhwei Province, capturing Yao Tien, its commander, killing vice-commander Kao Wei and massacring 10,000 soldiers and non-combatants. With this attack as the turning point, the Chungking regime cancelled its recognition of the New Fourth Route Army. But the New Fourth Route Army has subsequently been reorganized under the leadership of its new commander, General Chen Chi, which by resisting both Chungking and the National Government at Nanking has succeeded in expanding its ranks to 200,000 men. This army which enjoys a questionable existence under the Red banner constitutes another cancer in the Chinese Continent.

TRAGEDY OF MODERN CHINA

China Is a Great Market for American Capitalism

By FUKUKO FUJITA
(From the Toa Bunka Ken)

II

In this pacificatory expedition against the Communists, Chiang Kai-shek had already been in league with the capitalists, the Soong plutocracy. Also he had been in collusion with Anglo-American capitalists, the power behind the Soong plutocracy.

On the other hand, the Chinese Communist Party, which stated that its aims were "to destroy all vestiges of feudalism, to oust the power and influence of foreign imperialism in China, to unify the nation, to check the development of capitalism, to foster the establishment of sound national economy, to promote the federation of the proletarians, to enhance their anti-capitalistic consciousness, to bring into their fold the poor farmers—which constituted the majority of the population—to unite firmly with the middle class farmers, and to bring about an absolute proletarian order in the country," (Yosaku Nakano, "History of the Modern Chinese Communist Party") became a puppet of Soviet Russia.

Temporary United Front Formed

Due to the outbreak of the Sian incident in the latter part of 1936 the communist parties again presented a united front in pushing anti-Japanese movement. The Party never at any time favored conciliation.. It always caused friction, and plotted bloody tragedies on numerous occasions

The China Incident had rolled on for seven years. Three years have passed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Chungking army has been invariably defeated wherever and whenever it faced the Imperial troops. In fact, all along the war front in continental China, there is seen considerable unrest and stir in the tactics of the anti-Axis forces stationed in China. Why is the Chungking army so easily beaten? America says it is because "the crack troops are sent against the Yenan forces and not against Nippon, as they should be." With that as an excuse, America coerced Chungking in dismissing the Chief of Staff of the Military Administration. It was clearly a case of American interference with the state affairs of the Chungking regime. America will no doubt exert further pressure hereafter upon Chungking.

China is a great political market for American capitalism. The further the war expenditure mounts and the fear of postwar economy takes hold of the American capitalists, the more China looms in importance as a channel of escape. China is the life-line of postwar America. Little wonder then that the Americans are so strongly set on making China her political slave. Chiang's regime on the other hand is obviously losing its hold on China. It no longer, therefore, has reserve strength sufficient to thwart the aggressive pressure America is at present openly exerting upon the administrative policies of China.

At this stage, when America has just about secured a firm stranglehold on Chungking, let us see what stand the Communist Party of China, the arch-enemy of Chungking, is taking toward the present dilemma. Using democracy as its frontal show, the Party is insisting on a coalition cabinet.

Must Crush Chungking Nationalism

To monopolize the China market, America must necessarily put an end to the power exercised in China by the Chungking nationalism. The reason for this is obvious, for nationalism is by its very nature anti-foreign in sentiment. America, therefore, will probably insist on Chungking adopting a more democratic form of government. The Chinese Communist Party is taking advantage of this American insistance. If the Party succeeds in putting in a coalition cabinet, it will usurp the power from the Chungking regime, especially in carrying on the anti-Japanese contention. Even at present it is said that in North China the Communist Party has established a strong front, eliminating all the influence heretofore exerted by the Chungking Nationalist Party. According to a recent report by an engineer of the Nationalist Party there is now nothing left but recourse to violence in their relation with construction workers of the Communist Party. The Party is steadily encroaching on the realm under the administraion of the Chungking regime; the latter is gradually giving ground.

The revolutionary principle as espoused by Dr. Sun Yat-sen had brought American-type prosperity to China. In his writings appear such ideas as "man should make good use of his talents, the soil should be made to yield its abundance, and goods should be utilized to their full value." These ideas were taken over by modern China, the Chungking regime being its representative exponent. But China erred in adopting merely the materialistic aspect of this instruction. Not a few leaders who have shared Dr. Sun Yat-sen's joys and sorrows, privations, and dangers through the revolution hold the view that this over-emphasis on material prosperity might have been prevented under a principle more basically moral and spiritual in nature.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen had hoped to gain his revolutionary end by establishing a government modeled upon American institutions such as the Presidential system and the dependence upon foreign support. A few leaders contended that Dr. Sun should have based his model on the French Revolution.

Chinese Revolution Different

The Chinese revolution is very different from the American Revolution, the latter a Republic founded upon a huge, newly discovered, empty continent, opened by pioneers, with plenty of room for expansion. China had a mature culture of 5,000 years standing, a population of nearly 500,000,000 people. The leaders of the Chinese revolution should have realized that it was this culture, closed to outside contact and grown stale with age, that poisoned her society and brought ruin to her nation. They should have seen that the primary object of the revolution was to give relief to the poverty-stricken millions who had forgotten what happiness meant.

Was it that Dr. Sun's preference for the American model was due to a deep-seated characteristic trait of the Chinese to give preponderance to materialism? Lin Yu-tang in an address given at Kweilin in October, 1927, on the subject, "Eastern and Western Civilizations and Their Psychology," declared in part, "Fundamentally China possesses an element that makes her lean toward the American concept of life." Chungking is, in present-day China, the successor to this view, and it is the tragedy of China.

Why didn't China follow England and develop the English-type aristocracy? Many reasons may be given, but chief among them is the fact that China's national consciousness was rudely awakened as a result of the Opium War, instigated by English imperialism. American penetration into China, in contrast with the blunt, imperialistic aggression of England, was mild, having strongly the color of cultural penetration.

American Penetration Brisk

American cultural penetration into China assumed brisk and sudden activity after the First World War. At the height of its influence, churches and their supplementary institutions numbered 17,000, church members 618,000, church buildings in cities and villages 8,868, pastors and teachers 24,700, students 202,000, medical institutions 570, and books published 4,400. Also America established a scholarship for Chinese students studying in America, to be effective for 29 years, by returning a part of the Boxer indemnity. To give preparatory training to these selected students, the Tsinghwa College was established.

During the China Affair, too, there was a marked difference in the policies adopted by America and England vis-a-vis China.

England controlled large concessions in China. Nippon was considered an enemy that menaced English rights to these concessions. Naturally England placed much hope in China, that the status quo might be maintained. In the House of Commons, Strabolde, member of the Labor Party, even impudently declared in a speech in March, 1939, that "China is fighting to protect English concessions." England, however, had her hands full in Europe. She did not therefore, wish a frontal clash to break out between Japan and China. She was afraid that in such an eventuality there would be the danger of losing her concessions. Besides, England at that time had no marginal power to protect her possessions by force. Accordingly toward Japan, she adopted a conciliatory attitude. In March 1938, she reached an accord with Japan on the qieston of the Shanghai Municipal Administration which had been pending for a long while. Also in May of the same year she concluded an Anglo-Japanese agreement on the Shanghai Customs issue. In July she even agreed to cancel the loan promised to Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, as measures to support Chiang Kai-shek, she maneuvered to share the responsibility jointly with the United States and France. The Brussels Conference of 1938 was clearly called to attain this end. Though England was the sponsor of the Conference, she had America take the lead, while scheming in the rear for an international intervention to settle the China Affair. England's method, therefore, was distinctly capitalistic to the core.

(To Be Concluded)

Pioneers

"What inspired the old-time pioneers to set forth in their covered wagon?"

"Well, maybe they didn't want to wait about 30 years for a train."

A Remarkable Man

Teacher: "If Shakespeare were alive today, wouldn't he be looked upon as a remarkable man?"

Clever Boy: "Of course, he would. He'd be 300 years old."